



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

give a simple narrative of the settlement of the Mississippi Valley. A good description of a farm in central Ohio helps to put the agriculture of the region into the concrete, and is a great advance upon the bare catalogues of products, of many geographies. Fruit-raising in a climate tempered by the great lakes affords one of the illustrations of causal geography which abound. Somewhat full accounts are given of wheat, corn, cattle ranching, lumbering, petroleum and natural gas and various minerals, especially iron. The treatment of Chicago is expanded to five pages, with proportionate accounts of the other great cities of the Central States.

Countries north and south of the United States follow with a concluding chapter, which summarizes and reviews the whole with maps and diagrammatic views of various industries. The authors have made a good contribution to educational geography, and the two volumes, with several other text-books of recent years, set forth the spirit and method of the new geography. A. P. B.

*Through the First Antarctic Night, 1898-1899. A Narrative of the Voyage of the "Belgica" among newly discovered Lands and over an unknown Sea about the South Pole. By Frederick A. Cook, M.D., Surgeon and Anthropologist of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. With an Appendix containing a Summary of the Scientific Results. Illustrated. New York, Doubleday & McClure Co., 1900. 8vo.*

Dr. Cook says very truly, in his Introduction, that the credit of organizing the Belgian Antarctic Expedition belongs to its commander, Adrien de Gerlache, and that the voyage of the *Belgica* marks the beginning of a third revival of Antarctic exploration, in which the place of honour belongs, not to England nor to Germany, but to Belgium.

Full information on the results of the expedition is not to be expected for two or three years, but a summary by M. Emile Racovitza was published in *La Géographie*, No. 2, 1900. \*

Dr. Cook boarded the *Belgica* in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro and then met for the first time the associates—Belgian, Norwegian, Russian and Rumanian—with whom he was to live for more than a year. The ship he found to be well built for her service and well equipped in every way.

In Beagle Channel Dr. Cook was able to observe the Fuegian tribes and study their way of life. There are three of these tribes—

---

\* This summary will be found in the Society's BULLETIN, No. 3, 1900, page 270.

the Alaculufs, the Yahgans and the Onas,—all reduced in number and the first two nearly extinct. The Onas, a race of giants, have so far refused to be civilised, and have kept themselves aloof from the white men. These, however, are steadily widening the area of their sheep farms and are pushing the Onas into the hills and mountains in the interior.

In stature the Ona men average nearly six feet, and their physical development is perfect. The women are not so tall, and they are somewhat corpulent.

The whole race numbers about sixteen hundred, divided into sixteen tribes, all dwindling away. They live by the chase in the hunting grounds still left to them, and by plundering the sheep farms.

Their ingenuity exhausts itself in making their weapons, and they go almost without clothing or shelter. Their bows are made of the wood of the Antarctic beech; the arrows of the reed-like branch of a tree called the Winter's bark, winged with bird feathers and tipped with glass.

The hut—if it can be so called—is made of a few branches and skins, forming a breastwork against the wind. At night the fire is allowed to go out, the children are put in the middle of a circle with the adults outside, and guanaco skins are drawn over all. Formerly their dogs slept on top of the Ona family and kept them warm; but the dogs have been killed off by the sheep farmers.

From Tierra del Fuego the ship made her way into the icy southern ocean.

Once fast in the ice the explorers took up the round of duties and amusements which enable men to live through their imprisonment in the polar wildernesses. Dr. Cook writes of these in a direct and interesting way, while he misses none of the strange effects of light and colour in the panorama before him.

The illustrations of this handsome volume were nearly all made from photographs, and the author gives expression to his surprise at the success attained in the reproduction of the coloured views.